

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1907.

No. 36

Calhoun's Thugs Kill and Maim Without Restraint.

Shot in car riots..... 54
Killed last three months..... 32
Killed and injured during year..... 2,190

These figures—absolutely authentic—show in concrete form the price in sacrifice of life and limb that the citizens of San Francisco are paying Patrick Calhoun for street-car transportation.

And the killing and maiming is increasing every day.

In fact, during the last few weeks the thugs employed by Calhoun have actually been wallowing in the blood of the citizens of this city, and the authorities stand idly by, proclaiming helplessness to check the infamous practices of these thugs.

The police authorities, if statements attributed to them by the daily press are to be accepted as true—and in this instance they can certainly be relied upon—declare that they have no legal right to search the Calhoun thugs for deadly weapons.

That declaration is certainly unique—unique for two reasons, first, it has never before been made by the police authorities of this or any other city, and, second, it is not a true and fair interpretation of the law governing the powers of the police in such cases.

It is a fact that a peace officer has ordinarily no right to stop a citizen on the street arbitrarily and search him for concealed weapons, but it is a fact—an undisputed rule of law—that a peace officer has a right—it is his duty—to place under arrest any one whom he believes is violating the law of the State or the ordinances of the city.

It is a violation of law for any one, other than a peace officer to carry concealed weapons unless he holds a permit from the Police Commissioners.

It is not pretended that Calhoun's thugs hold these permits, and yet it is a notorious fact that every car operated by the United Railroads to-day contains from one to a dozen armed men, instructed to shoot indiscriminately upon the slightest provocation.

That these ghouls obey instructions—and with fiendish pleasure—has been amply demonstrated during the last ten days. On one occasion an incompetent conductor attempted to forcibly eject a passenger who tendered a transfer he had received from another incompetent conductor on a cross line. The passenger naturally resented the treatment he received, and in a moment the motorman and conductor were discharging their revolvers point blank at the innocent passengers in the

over-crowded car. Two deaths and a dozen wounded was the score of the two thugs on this occasion.

A couple of days later, at Fifth and Mission streets, a man boarded an Ingleside car and was informed that he could not ride—the Calhoun thugs informing him that he was a "disturber." Quite naturally, the man insisted upon being accorded his rights, demanding that he be permitted to ride on the cars. At once several of Calhoun's thugs drew revolvers, blackjacks and other deadly weapons and began to shoot and club indiscriminately. Fortunately policemen were near at hand and what gave promise of becoming wholesale slaughter was stopped, not, however, until several innocent people had been shot and others severely bruised.

Yesterday afternoon another of Calhoun's incompetents attempted to collect fare twice from a man 80 years of age, and when the old gentleman refused to give the fellow a second nickel the latter attacked the old man in such shameful fashion that passengers intervened. Immediately fourteen armed "guards" began to ply gas pipes, blackjacks and clubbed revolvers right and left on the 100 or more panic-stricken passengers. The lust for blood of the Calhoun thugs appeared to be insatiable, and shooting was added to the clubbing. A policeman who attempted to arrest the conductor who started the trouble was assaulted and then shot.

These are the men whom Patrick Calhoun, months ago, declared over his own signature would become "model citizens."

And the Police authorities of San Francisco declare that they have no legal right to disarm these "model citizens" whose pastime it is to kill and maim the people of San Francisco who are forced to patronize the United Railroads!

What rot!

The LABOR CLARION, giving attention to the declaration of the authorities to the effect that they had no right to search the Calhoun thugs for concealed weapons, has looked up the law on the subject thoroughly, and it finds that the police authorities are not justified in assuming the attitude they have in this matter. It is true, as heretofore stated, that a peace officer has no legal right to arbitrarily search a citizen for concealed weapons, the citizen not having committed an offense in the presence of the officer, but it is also true that it is the duty of peace officers to prevent, if possible, the commission of crime, and when they

have good reason to believe that a man is violating the law by carrying concealed weapons without legal permit they are justified by law in searching that individual.

In some instances policemen have searched the men operating Calhoun's cars and arrested them for carrying concealed weapons. In other instances—few in number—the police failed to find weapons, and for this reason the United Railroads officials have declared that they intend to sue every policeman who searches one of the company's thugs for weapons.

The United Railroads could only maintain an action at law against a peace officer under such circumstances providing it could show *malice and absence of probable cause* on the part of the peace officer.

Imagine, if you can, a jury of citizens of San Francisco supporting a charge of "*malice and absence of probable cause*" against members of the police department who had undertaken to disarm Calhoun's thugs!

Such a contention, in view of the recognized practices of policemen in these matters as applied to individual citizens, is not only absurd, but it is an indictment against those who control the Police Department of this city.

This indiscriminate slaughter must stop, and it is the duty of the police authorities to stop it forthwith by removing the cause for it—the arming of reckless thugs to operate the street cars of the United Railroads.

If this is not done the people will fairly hold the authorities responsible for the innocent blood that is daily being shed to gratify the lust of Calhoun's thugs.

PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers:

The *Reliable Poultry Journal*, Quincy Ill.

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

All of the Butterick patterns and publications are produced by non-union labor.

The *Saturday Evening Post* and *Ladies' Home Journal*, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

McClure's Magazine, *Century Magazine*, *Bookman*, *Smart Set*, *St. Nicholas*, *World's Work*, *Black Cat*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Men and Women*, the *Housekeeper*, and *Lippincott's Magazine*.

Good Housekeeping, *Farm and Home*, *Orange Judd Farmer*, *New England Homestead*, *American Agriculturist* and *Current Events*, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Purchase only union-stamped shoes.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held October 18, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Alexander in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Boilermakers No. 205, John Stott, vice Fred Lang. Bakery Wagon Drivers, Frank Price, vice J. Brophy. Sugar Workers, Samuel Gardiner, vice J. Byrnes. Butchers, Louis Noonan, vice Leo Murphy. Waiters, A. G. McOmber, vice J. P. O'Neill. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From John R. Riely, Chicago Ill., with reference to lectures, etc. From the Board of Health, with reference to complaint of Cooks' Union No. 44. From the Commercial Telegraphers denying statements as to calling off strike. *Referred to Milk Wagon Drivers and Milk Workers' Unions*—From the Central Labor Council of Seattle, Wash., asking for data on organization of Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy employees. *Referred to S. F. Labor Council Hall Association*—With reference to communication from Supple Co., relative to lot on Mission street. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Milk Dealers' Association, with reference to the hour of delivery of milk and requesting a conference. *Referred to Financial Secretary*—From the Jewelry Workers, with reference to donations to Strike Fund and number of delegates.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Drug Clerks—Delegate Hubacheck appointed National Organizer and requested leave of absence for a period of three months. Barber Shop Porters—Reported that barber shop on Golden Gate avenue refuses to employ union porters. Barbers—Business fair; are assisting Barber Shop Porters in adjusting grievances with the above firm. Retail Clerks—Are agitating the early closing movement in the Mission district; request delegates to have members of unions demand Clerks' card. Telephone Operators—Reported that about 175 members were still unemployed; the company is employing students at a low rate of wages. Butchers will hold social on October 30th, at Labor Temple; invite all delegates to attend. Machinists—Business fair; ask indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 21; referred to New Business.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Visited Freight Handlers' Union Wednesday evening; organizing French Bakers.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Reported on Label Calendar; have asked unions for contributions. Moved and seconded that the report of committee be referred to New Business; carried.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS—Nominations and election of President. H. M. Alexander and J. W. Sweeney were nominated. Moved and seconded that nominations close; carried. Chair appointed delegates Scharrenberg, Kane, Scott and Moran judges and tellers.

Secretary reported on delinquent unions. Chair ruled that delinquent unions were not allowed to vote, according to the constitution; the decision of the chair appealed from; appeal denied. Appeal taken on decision of the chair denying appeal; chair sustained, 80 ayes and 50 nays. Moved and seconded to proceed with the election; carried. Committee on election reported as follows: Votes cast 156; Alexander 88, Sweeney 68; chair declared Delegate Alexander duly elected and proceeded with installation.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Secretary reported on matter of Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street; refuses to close at 6 p. m. Moved and seconded that the Council levy a boycott on the Brockton Shoe Store; carried.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that Charter Amendment No. 21, relative to the Department of Electricity, be indorsed; carried. Label Committee reported estimates of cost of label calendar \$1,400 and referred proposition to the Council without

recommendation. Moved and seconded that the matter be referred back to Label Committee with instructions to secure further estimates and submit same to the Council; carried. Delegate Alexander submitted resignation as Vice-President. Moved and seconded that the same be accepted; carried.

GOOD OF THE COUNCIL—Delegate Rose reported that dozens of men were coming to Waiters' Headquarters applying for admission to union; further stated that advertisements had appeared in newspapers declaring that open shop existed in this city. Moved and seconded that the Executive Committee be instructed to investigate and report recommendation to Council; carried.

RECEIPTS—Jewelry Workers, \$4; Typographical, \$18; Cigarmakers, \$6; Ship Joiners, \$4; Printing Pressmen, \$20; Electrical Workers, \$18; Steam Fitters, \$4; Retail Clerks, \$12; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$6; Milk Workers, \$12; Boiler Makers, \$4; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$12; Leather Workers, \$8; Cap Makers, \$2; Freight Handlers, \$4; Metal Polishers, \$8; Stable Employees, \$16; Broom Makers, \$2; Horse Shoers, \$4; Coopers No. 131, \$8; Machine Hands, \$2; Post Office Clerks \$4; Expressmen No. 472, \$11; Tanners, \$4; Waitresses, \$12. Total \$213.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; Stenographer, \$20; Brown & Power, \$2.60; Daily News, 25 cents. Total \$52.85.

Adjourned 11:20 p. m.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend St.
American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough streets.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

BUTCHERS' SOCIAL.

On Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., the Butchers' Union Drum Corps will give a social in the Labor Temple. Admission 25 cents. The Drum Corps is well known to the members of labor unions as well as others, and undoubtedly there will be a large attendance.

IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Eighteen months ago this week San Francisco was destroyed. Here is the record of what has been done in those eventful eighteen months:

Permanent buildings erected.....	6,400
In course of construction.....	3,700
Value building permits.....	\$ 100,000,000
Reconstruction cost	136,000,000
Paid to labor.....	56,000,000
Bank clearings	2,900,000,000
Present Bank deposits	331,000,000
Present Savings deposits.....	157,000,000

That's encouraging. Let the good work go on.

The Bon Marche Stock Must be Closed Out This Week

Orders have gone forward to our department managers to close out every vestige of the Bon Marche stock before Saturday night. Only a few days more and the name of the once famous Los Angeles firm will become a thing of the past, to be forgotten among the business ventures of the unsuccessful. We have rearranged what is left, thrown out a line or two here and there to make it interesting.

8-Hour-Store—Opens at 9—Closes at 6

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2,000 DEALERS WHY?

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight Street.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on October 22, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Mr. F. P. Baker of Local No. 209, Goldfield, was admitted to membership on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. P. G. Bauch, C. W. Converse and K. W. Koenig and were laid over one week. Mr. H. C. Holland, on transfer from Local No. 8, Milwaukee, resigned through withdrawal of transfer card. Mr. H. Wallace, on transfer from Local No. 2, St. Louis, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U.

Messrs. S. Galindo, J. B. McCann, G. Rowan, J. J. Silva, A. Stefanik, A. Sternitzky and N. L. Williams have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

A communication has been received from the San Francisco Sociological Society inviting members of Local No. 6 to attend meetings or join the society, whose object is stated to be the betterment of social conditions in this city. The Sociological Society meets every Monday evening at No. 1019 Steiner street, corner of Golden Gate avenue, at 8 p. m.

Somewhat novel and out of the ordinary in line of professional ability is that of Miss Kate Stein Berry of Local No. 26, Peoria, Illinois. Miss Berry lately visited this city with the "Yon Yonson" Company, at the Novelty Theater, forming part of the cast of the play and at the same time acting in the capacity of the company's musical director, conducting the orchestra throughout the greater portion of the musical numbers of the performance. Miss Berry gained the approval of all in the performance of the various duties assigned to her.

The illness of two well-known members of Local No. 6 has been lately reported. Mr. Joseph Zinnen, than whom there is no member more widely known or admired, is seriously incapacitated on account of some ear trouble that commenced during his visit to Santa Catalina Island this summer. Mr. Zinnen was lately removed from his home to the St. Francis Hospital, where he underwent an operation on Monday, October 21st. His present condition is reported to be as favorable as might be expected under the circumstances. Mr. S. Samuel is also suffering from continued poor health, due to some nervous trouble, and has decided to visit the country in the hope of recovering his health.

Members that desire to make any change of address, telephone number, or instrumentation, for insertion in the annual directory and date-book of the union for the coming year, are requested to so inform the Secretary on or before November 15, 1907.

The recent outing of the "Owls" to Pastore's on October 18 was well-attended, and conceded by those participating to have been one of the most successful and pleasant affairs ever given by the club. A feature of the occasion was the election to honorary membership in the club of that sturdy veteran, "Teddy" Eisfeldt, whose geniality and many years of connection with the musical profession has rendered him peculiarly eligible for the honor conferred. It is likely that the club will arrange for another gathering in the near future.

Keir Hardie's bill to provide work for the unemployed, recently introduced in the House of Commons by Ramsay Macdonald, proposes that local authorities must devise schemes for providing work, the necessary funds to come out of local rates, and where extreme distress arises, Parliament to vote money to meet the difficulty.

Two thousand unemployed have petitioned the Transvaal government to send them back to England.

Any Suit \$9.⁴⁵

Any Overcoat \$9.⁴⁵

Any Rain Coat \$9.⁴⁵

Nothing in Kragen's Clothing stock is excepted in the above proposition but its Prince Albert, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits. You choose from the clothing made by Michaels, Stern & Co., Naumberg & Co., The Washington Co., David-Adler & Co., David Marks & Co., on which the regular retail price and tag price is from \$15.00 to \$45.00 and all you pay is \$9.45.

Do not heed the salesman's advice, walk in and go over all the counters and pick out anything that pleases you and hand the man \$9.45.

Overcoats, long or short, silk or satin lined (Beavers included) \$9.45. Top Coats \$9.45. "Priestley" Rain-Proof Cravenettes, the finest made, and the price is \$9.45. All wool Suits of Serges, Worsteds and Thibets, and fancy mixtures, the best suits made in all America, and the price is \$9.45.

KRAGENS 1149-1157
Market St.

THAT WAR FUND.

BY FRANK DUFFY, SECY. CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

O Parry dear, did you hear
The news that's going round?

The Manufacturers' Association, at its last convention, backed up by the citizens' alliances and employers' organizations, raised a "War Fund" of one and a half million dollars—for what? To defend the flag, to help pay Cuba's debt, for the relief of Porto Rico, to protect our country from the invasion of the Japs? Oh, no, but to put trades unions out of business. They are growing too powerful and are a menace to the peace, happiness and welfare of the capitalist; they have achieved too much success and won too many victories within the last few years. They are invading the legislative halls of the nation. If they only knew their strength and acted unitedly they would put one of their members in the presidential chair at the White House. These are the fears that lie behind that "War Fund." Therefore something must be done, some move must be made and some action taken to check them.

Parry, as head of the association, was a failure and accomplished nothing. His "open-shop" hobby did not work and he went down in defeat. Post, his successor, was worse and accomplished less. Now Van Cleave, the Great, the Conquering Hero, the present head of the Manufacturers' Association, must do something or go down in disgrace also. He opened fire on the American Federation of Labor by entering suit against the members of the executive council prohibiting them from using the "We Don't Patronize" list, or, in other words, Van Cleave and his followers want to have full sway to do as they please and to scab it without let or hindrance from any one, much less from members of organized labor. That "War Fund" don't scare us in the least. We, the carpenters, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America can raise a fund of one and a half million dollars and even more at any time to defend our interests, advocate our cause and uphold our principles. Besides that, Mr. Van Cleave, we can refuse and absolutely decline to purchase your goods. You can not make us buy what we do not want. If you could, you would have entered suit against us long ago. Our money is as good to you as others—it all looks alike. Who, therefore, cares for your "War Fund"—not organized labor. You had better ask the Manufacturers' Association to allow you to use it for your own purposes, to rebuild your lost business and regain your former standing instead of throwing it away in an effort to crush labor unions and put them out of business altogether.

If you think you can put them down and out you are greatly mistaken. That has been tried before and has been a failure. They are stronger now than ever and are here to stay. Don't you think it would be a good idea for your association to act differently, say in the opposite direction—to meet organized labor half way and work hand in hand together instead of being on the "war path," as you now are, for our scalp? Don't you think more good could be accomplished by that means than any other? Don't you believe your present policy is detrimental to your best interests? Do you believe the wage workers have any rights at all? If you do, come out like men in the open and meet us honestly. You will find we are not such a bad lot after all.

Your "War Fund" can be put to far better use than fighting trades unions. Use it in fighting the "white plague," tuberculosis, commonly known as consumption, the scourge and the curse of the American people. Use your "War Fund" in protecting the lives of babes from the inclemency of the weather and the ravages of cholera infantum. Use your "War Fund" in caring for the sick and disabled and burying the dead; yes, use your "War Fund" for any charitable purpose you wish, but give up once and for all the idea of using it to put labor unions out of business, for that you can not do.

THE CHILD AT THE LOOM.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

"Children," says the Talmund, "must not be taken from the schools even to rebuild the temple." In Greece and Rome the children of both slave and master fared alike in a common nursery. The trainers worked to build up strong and beautiful bodies, careless of the accident of lineage or fortune. But how different is our "Christian civilization!" Seventeen hundred thousand children at work!

Does the vast enumeration bring any significance to our minds when we say that an army of one million seven hundred thousand children are at work in our "land of the free?" This was the figure in 1900; now there are hundreds of thousands more. And many of them working their long ten or fourteen hours by day or by night, with only a miserable dime for wage! Can the heart take in the enormity.

Picture the long procession of them—enough to people a modern Babylon—all held from the green fields, barred from school, shut out of home, dragged from play and sleep and rest, and set tramping in grim, forced march to the mills and mines and shops and offices in this our America—the land whose other name we have been told is Opportunity! We of the "upper crust" give our children books and beauty by day, and fold them into white beds at night; and we feel all this caretaking to be only the natural order of things. Do we ever think of the over two million children who—in free America—are pushed out as little burden-bearers to share the toils and strains and dangers of the world of battling men? Children that seem like specter-shapes, doomed to silence and done with life, beckoning to one another across some thunder-shaken Inferno.

Is it not shameful, is it not astounding, that this craft that was known to the toilers of Memphis and Shushan of Sardis and Tadmor, should now, after all the advance of the ages, be loaded in any degree upon the frail, half-formed bodies of little children? But God's battle has begun. Still there must be a wider unification of the bands of justice and mercy, a fusing and forcing of public opinion. Let the women of America arise, unite and resolve in a great passion of righteousness to save the children of the nation. Nothing can stand against the fire of an awakened and banded womanhood.—*The Cosmopolitan*.

ASIATICS NOT WANTED.

We have no use for the labor that is and must remain foreign; that is, for domestic use. We realize that the backbone and sinew of the land is made up of the laborers—which is the main reason that labor is more respected and more powerful in this country than anywhere else. Hence we want the labor of the country to be a part of it, an essential factor in the nation itself.

The laboring classes that come to our hospitable shores are more than welcome still. But they must come under conditions that make it possible for them to merge themselves into the heart of the great republic. This is the law of nature as well as the policy of the nation.

Baron Montesquieu lays it down as an axiom that the natural limit of national conquest is the power of assimilation; how much more then, must the reasoning apply to the reception of citizenship?

There can be no considerable body of mere denizens working in the United States without confusion in the land and without a correspondingly considerable amount of harm done to the solidarity of the country at large. We are not more selfish than the other nations of the world; we are merely just to ourselves and to the desirable element when we undertake to regulate the immigration of foreign labor from lands whose occupants are at radical racial variance with those of our own.

We must take care of America and those whom America desires for her people first, let the others comply if they will.—*San Jose Times*.



Charles Lyons
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At Sixth

WAITRESSES.

At the regular meeting of Waitresses' Union, No. 48, held last Monday afternoon, Edith Reynold, the Business Agent, resigned, and Louise Larue, the President, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Nellie McAuliffe, Vice President, was advanced to the Presidency, and Kate Bischoff was elected Vice President. The union is now paying \$18 a week for the care of one of its members who is ill at a local hospital. Eight candidates were initiated and five applications were received.

BARTENDERS.

At the meeting of Bartenders, No. 41, last Monday evening, it was announced that the working button for November will be black on yellow, and that all members must wear it conspicuously displayed.

The union drew a warrant for \$100 for the beneficiaries of the late Joseph Field, a member who died a short time ago, and drew one for \$93 for the relief of members who are on the sick list.

Ten candidates were obligated and four applications for membership were filed.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, will be held on Monday, October 28th, at 2 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Barron, 3331 Sacramento street. At the meeting held on Monday, October 14th, the following ladies were appointed a committee and are arranging for a social and dance to be given in the very near future: Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. Bickell, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Wixon and Mrs. Payne.

The Pattern Makers' Association gave a very enjoyable smoker and jinks at the Labor Temple last Saturday evening. The program presented was made up wholly of music by an orchestra, instrumental selections, vocal selections and monologues, speeches being omitted. The affair was under the direction of Ben Hanlon as master of ceremonies.

The Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union met in Veterans' hall Wednesday evening and received the resignation of Secretary J. O'Day and elected T. R. Angove to fill the vacancy. The union indorsed the proposition for an increase of pay for firemen. The organization will have a high jinks on the second Wednesday in November.

The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 31, will give their annual ball on Saturday, November 30th, at Garden Rink, Mission street, near Sixteenth. Admission, 50 cents; ladies free. The profits of the affair will be devoted to the care of sick and disabled members.

Ship Drillers' Union, No. 9037, has arranged a testimonial benefit for to-morrow (Saturday) night in Mission Turner hall. This is for the assistance of the crippled son of the late E. L. Farquhar, who was killed by his wife, who mistook him for a burglar.

Electrical Unions No. 151 and No. 564 amalgamated Monday evening with No. 537 and the officers of the latter continue in office. No. 151 will apply for a new charter with a view to having all three organizations under that number.

At the close of the Jamestown exposition all union labeled products exhibited will be transferred to Washington, D. C., where it is proposed to hold an exhibit of all goods bearing the union stamp.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union at its meeting in the Labor Temple Monday evening initiated ten applicants for membership and received six applications.

Stablemen's Union, No. 404, at its meeting in Union hall Wednesday evening initiated ten candidates and received five applications.

The Grass Valley (California) Miners' Union has gone after a trust in the most approved business fashion. The union's treasury, amounting to \$10,000, is to be used to fight the fuel trust, which has increased the price of wood and coal to such figures as to make their purchase an actual hardship upon the working people of the community. The union will purchase wood and coal by the trainload and sell it to its 600 members at cost. Widows of former members will be supplied free. This fuel trust is raising a great cry of extortion in the West.

Another big victory has been won by organized labor after a severe struggle of many months, led by the members of Marble Cutters and Setters' Unions, about 300 in number. Last February the bosses at the large shops of Boston and Cambridge posted open shop notices and informed their men that if they were not satisfied with conditions they could get their pay and consider themselves out of employment. The men struck, many left the locality, others remained and fought, and finally the bosses had enough, hauled down the black flag and came to agreement with the unions.

Some of the British trade-unions are taking very great interest in the higher education of the workman. For the past three years 100,000 members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have made levies of a penny each to help on the work of Ruskin College at Oxford. This levy produced over \$1,500 a year, and by means of it six "malls" are maintained for a year's course of study at the college.

After several days' conference the new scale of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union has been signed by the manufacturers. The principal feature of the conference was the advance of 5 per cent given the gatherers in the pressed ware department. The only exception to this was concerning the shade gatherers and gatherers of articles worked on the sliding scale. President Rowe expressed himself as satisfied with the result of the conference.

The Maryland eight-hour law is being attacked in the courts by the open-shoppers.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital.....	\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,403,755.68
Deposits June 29, 1907.....	38,156,931.28
Total Assets.....	40,679,204.63

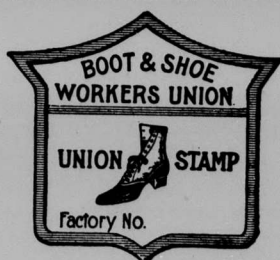
Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.
Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tournay; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

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Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

2,000 DEALERS WHY?



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

Scotch Plaid Tailors

Are open and ready for business at their new store, 2287 Mission St.; also 1054 Washington Street, Oakland.

Suits Made to Order \$15.00 and Up



This is a strictly union store. Every garment bears the

Garment Workers' Label

Summerfield & Haines

SUCCESSORS TO

SUMMERFIELD & ROMAN

Announce the arrival of their Fall stock of

CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods and Hats

See our line of Trousers, \$1.50 to \$6.00, union-made.

Sole Agents for Carhart's Overalls and Bridgemen's Gloves

1089-1091 MARKET ST., NEAR SEVENTH

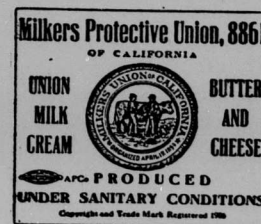
UNION STORE

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3864 Mission street.



LABOR LEGISLATION IN EUROPE.

The third report of the international secretary of trade-unions has now been published. It contains among other useful information, notes on the labor legislation of the European countries in the years 1905 and 1906, which show that the legal protection of the interests of the wage-earning population made very slow progress only. The sessions of the Parliament of the German Empire were, for several years, entirely unfruitful in respect to social reform politics. Not one new law has been passed which might act advantageously in the interest of the working classes. The whole art of government consisted in discovering new sources of taxation, and the wisdom of the parties was expressed in their efforts to arrange the new taxes in such a manner that they should fall upon the poorer population and not upon the propertied classes. Several such taxes were introduced. The burden put on the people increases year by year, and the tax legislation of the past years has caused the price of food to rise enormously. All efforts of the representatives of the workers to influence the government so that it may change this policy have been in vain. It seems as if only the interests of the propertied classes should be considered by the legislation of the federal parliament in Germany. In November, 1906, the government decided upon an act of "social reform;" they brought in a bill to regulate the legal status of trade-unions. But this bill, besides small improvements, contained such a number of disadvantageous regulations that, if it became a law, it would render futile the work of trade-unions. It seems almost as if this was purposed by the bill, for it is hardly possible that its authors are so completely ignorant of the organization and the functions of trade-unions that they do not know that the regulations which they propose would make it impossible to continue trade-union activity. The bill has become void, in consequence of the dissolution of the "Reichstag" on December 13, 1906.

In Austria the only progress of labor legislation was the enactment of a law concerning Sunday rest. The draft of a program for the extension of workmen's insurance laid before the Austrian house of representatives on December 9, 1904, and once discussed has advanced no further. In the new house, recently elected under universal suffrage, the old parties divided upon race lines have disappeared the new parties being divided on class lines—a horizontal instead of perpendicular division—among which the Socialists, the wage-earners' party, will be one of the strongest and most aggressive.

A law promulgated by the French government on July 13, 1906, forbids the employment of any person in, or in connection with, a commercial or industrial establishment for more than six days a week. A weekly rest of not less than twenty-four consecutive hours must be given to all employes and work-people, and, as a general rule, such rest must be given on Sunday. All establishments, whether public or private, including those of a religious or charitable nature, come within the scope of the law, which, however, does not apply to persons engaged in transportation by water or to railway employes, whose rest is provided for by special legislation.

The budget law of 1905 allotted a sum for subsidizing unemployed benefit funds.

After lengthy debates in the years 1905 and 1906 the French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill which has for its purpose the introduction of a system of old-age pensions. Provided that the bill in its present form receives the consent of the Senate, all wage-earners and salaried officials engaged in manufactures, trade, commerce and agriculture will receive, beginning with their sixtieth year (in special cases even sooner) a pension of at least 360 francs per annum. To finance the insurance scheme both employers and employed have to contribute two per cent of the latter's wages, but workmen earning less than 1.50 francs a day need not contribute to the insurance fund. The amount of pension which any person may claim on reaching the sixtieth year is calcu-

lated according to the payments made; if it is less than 360 francs an additional amount is granted from the state so that the sum of 360 francs is reached. If a person has paid in so much that the pension would exceed the legal minimum he is allowed to use the superfluous capital for buying a building lot or a house which shall be inalienable and unseizable under conditions to be fixed by a special act. For miners the age of 55 years has been fixed as a limit; it is provided that by an administrative order the age limit may be reduced to 55 years for railway employes and for workmen in other dangerous and unhealthy occupations.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland several laws of the greatest importance to labor were passed in the year 1906. Of these the act which affects the greatest number of persons is the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906. The first point to notice is that the Act applies practically to all work-people, including seamen as well as clerks, shopmen and domestic servants. Another very important feature of the new act is its extension so as to include amongst personal injuries by accident arising out of the employment the contracting of certain diseases due to the nature of it. The diseases referred to are anthrax, poisoning by lead, mercury, phosphorus or arsenic, and the miner's worm disease. The Home Secretary is, however, given power to extend the provisions of the act, by order, to other diseases. To the list of "dependants" entitled to compensation in case of the death of a workman are added an illegitimate child or grandchild of the deceased, where such child was dependent upon his earnings, and the parent or grandparent of the workman where the workman was illegitimate and the parent or grandparent was so dependent.

The Trades Disputes Act, 1906, makes an important change in the law relating to conspiracy. It provides that an act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable. And it is further provided that an action against a trade-union, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade-union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade-union, shall not be entertained by any court.

The Provision of Meals Act, 1906, authorizes local education authorities to take steps under certain conditions toward providing children attending public elementary schools with meals.

In Belgium the law of July 17, 1905, prohibits the employment of persons more than six days a week, who are not members of the employer's family, his servants or fellow-lodgers. The weekly day of rest is Sunday. In certain categories of establishments stated in the law, the workmen can be employed 13 days out of fourteen, or 6½ out of 7.

In Norway and Denmark laws have been enacted granting government subsidies to trade-unions paying unemployed benefits. In Sweden a bill was laid before Parliament declaring violation of labor contracts punishable by fine or imprisonment; another bill proposed to forbid state and municipal laborers to take part in strikes. All these efforts to introduce class legislation failed in the Lower House of Parliament. A law relating to labor disputes, conciliation and arbitration was passed in 1905.

In Switzerland a law regulating the hours of work on Saturdays came into force. Worth mentioning also is the fact that the railway liability law has been improved. The revision of the Swiss factory law is still under discussion. Among other provisions favorable to the wage-earners a maximum ten-hour-day of work has been included.—H. Fehlinger, Munich, Bavaria.

Ask for Penn's Natural Leaf and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

TWO STORES**HANSEN & ELRICK**

**MEN'S FURNISHERS
AND HATTERS**

1105-1107 FILLMORE STREET
781 MARKET STREET
FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.

Germea

FOR

BREAKFAST

The Johnson-Locke Merc. Co., Agents
San Francisco

Lundstrom Hats

Four Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.
64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
530 HAIGHT ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.
340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

LOS ANGELES "TIMES" ON OPEN SHOP.

That persistent effort hath its measure of reward, whether directed in channels of good or evil, must be admitted. No better illustration of this statement might be presented than the launching propaganda of H. G. Otis and his cohorts through the Los Angeles Times, in the advocacy of the so-called "open shop."

The "open shop" as defined by the Times is a shop or factory open solely to unorganized labor—men who have neither the manhood to assert their independence nor the courage to demand their due.

Note if you will the construction put upon the character of labor organization, the answer to the Times' own diatribe of abuse, and also the implied threat of boycott toward mill or factory, exercising the prerogative of hiring organized men:

"When the trouble is over, there are two requisites which should be observed. It will be a foolish thing, and an unjust one, if the right course is not followed, and to follow the wrong course will be to lose all fruits of victory.

First, the ringleaders who stirred up this trouble, when put down, should be kept down. Every man of them who has been prominent in creating trouble should be pushed to the wall and then his back kept there for all time to come. No quarter should be shown to these rogues, even as they have shown no quarter when they have had a non-union man in their power. Their clamor is that no man should get work but their followers and dupes. Give them a big, bitter draught of their own medicine. Not a man of them should be taken back to work. Every 'leader,' every offensive person among the lot, should be denied a job. They should all be blacklisted and their names posted in every place of employment as dangerous men who are not to be tolerated in any shop, mill or factory."

Not satisfied with this anarchistic statement, this same sheet that day after day pours it villification and abuse of organized labor upon the public, offers this measure to subdue the spirit of liberty in those who seek to better their conditions:

"If the labor unions do not reform themselves, learn what the eternal laws of justice and the fundamental laws of political economy are, then society will take the matter up and the controversy between it and walking delegates will not be long, nor the result in doubt for a day. Society will take the agitator to represent labor unionism as a whole, and it will have to get out of the way and out of the world.

"The method will be so simple, so effective, so prompt! The 'labor union leader' says: 'No man shall work unless he wears the totem badge. No goods shall be bought or sold which are not stamped with the same mark of slavery. Those who own an industrial plant shall hire such men as we supply and discharge no man without our consent. Nor shall these men have any word to say about wages, hours or other conditions in their mills and shops. We will dictate how much shall be paid for all work, what time the bell shall ring to call the men to work and when they shall quit.' The answer of society will be: 'Your programme is both unjust and impossible. We will hire hereafter no man who is a member of any union. We will exact a pledge and enforce it by a penalty that our employes shall never join any union, that they will submit all complaints to us in person and as individuals. We will use nothing henceforth and forever that comes from any factory or mill employing union labor of any kind.'"

Fine food this upon which to feed its large and somewhat receptive clientele. Chief advocate of peonage and slavery, the foe to those measures of justice and liberty—the referendum and recall; supporter of lax immigration laws; an ally of corporation greed and an avowed enemy to the man who toils—the Los Angeles Times should be shown the error of its way in no uncertain terms.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality Tobacco. Union made.

WOMEN AND THE UNION LABEL.

Woman, whether employed in the mill or the factory, or in the home looking after the needs of the family, plays an important part in the world's work and should be interested in all that concerns it. If she works at an organized trade, and does not become a part of the organization, she is not only standing directly in her own light but is doing a great injustice to her fellow-workers.

The woman in the home (possibly the home of a union man) who spends money earned under union regulations for goods that have been made under the most unfavorable conditions, may not be directly affecting herself or her husband, but she is prolonging the struggle of the workers for better conditions. (Look for the union label!)

Every time we make a purchase we become an employer, and work for or against our own best interests. It is inconsistent for the wives of union men to be employers of non-organized labor. I regret to say that in this matter women have been rather indifferent, notwithstanding the fact that through organization the natural bread winner of the family has been able to command better wages, shorter hours and improved conditions. Better wages mean more home comforts. Shorter hours for the bread winner mean not only better health for all, but shorter hours for the housekeeper. It was this apparent indifference on the part of women individuals which showed the need of the formation of the Woman's International Union Label League, —an organization which is filling a long-felt want. Although the underlying principles of our organization are unselfish, we fully realize that everything we do to improve the conditions of the natural bread winner of the family is indirectly in the best interest of every member of his household.

The objects of the Woman's International Union Label League are: To promote the welfare of the wage-earners; to discountenance the sweat-shop system of production by encouraging the sale of union-made goods; to gain a universal eight-hour day; to abolish child labor; to secure equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex; to aid the Sunday and early closing movement; to urge industrial and political equality for women.

The Union label is by far the most effective weapon in the hands of the trades unionists to-day. If union men and their families would buy only such goods as show the label, the result would be far more helpful to the cause than any strike could ever hope to be. According to statistics, child labor has increased thirty-three and one-third per cent within the past ten years. This fact alone should inspire women to a determined effort to do their part to prevent the employment of children. They can do this by persistently demanding the union label. It will not be found on any article made wholly or in part by a child.

To organized labor I believe I can safely say: There is nothing you can do that will bring about better results than to devote time and effort to the organization of locals of the Woman's International Union Label League. Women must be taught the value of the union label, and that it is women who are the purchasing power. A united effort on the part of women in the interest of the union label would prove the greatest possible help to the organization of both men and women.

I am ever ready and anxious, upon request, to send information pertaining to this organization.

Address, ANNIE FITZGERALD,
International President W. U. L. L.,
286 So. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A correspondent of a Charters Towers (Queensland) newspaper states that in the Ingham district sugar farmers employ aboriginals at from 1s to 10s per week, and in one mill in the district Japs and other colored aliens are working at almost every trade, from fitters and carpenters to blacksmiths.

Victoria, Australia, has 4766 factories, employing 67,545 persons.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

FOR

Tailor Made Suits

Stylish Dresses, Fine Furs

Skirts, Waists, Jackets

O'REILLY CLOAK
AND SUIT CO.

2045-2047 MISSION STREET

NEAR SIXTEENTH

The Cream of All Beers
YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Label of the
Journeyman Tailors' Union
OF AMERICA
used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeyman Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussatiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.



This is the only genuine
Label of the United
Cloth, Hat and Cap
Makers of North America, affiliated with the
American Federation of
Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels.

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Terms—In Advance:

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

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Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



THE LIMIT—INJUNCTION AGAINST PRESSMEN.

The readers of the LABOR CLARION are familiar with the fact that the Pressmen and Bookbinders of the country have determined to establish an eight-hour workday in their respective crafts throughout the country. The Bookbinders set the date for October 1st, and reports received here so far indicate success in a degree that is highly gratifying to members of the craft.

The Pressmen, however, have had the eight-hour fight forced upon them in some of the large cities of the country, the plan of the employers being practically the same as that attempted in the eight-hour fight of the Printers, namely, force the issue in two or three large towns many months before the date set by the union. By this method the employers' association (known as the United Typothetae of America) hoped to beat down the union's forces by degrees. The scheme failed with the Printers, and reports at hand show that it is doomed to failure in the case of the Pressmen. The desperation of the few employers who are still resisting the eight-hour day is revealed in the following document—undoubtedly the most extraordinary injunction ever issued by a court in this country. It is of such radical nature that we publish the full text of the document as an illustration of the abuse of the courts of equity in the matter of issuing injunctions against labor unions. Read it in full—it follows:

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division.—No. 6295.—In Equity.

A. R. Barnes & Co., Rogers & Company, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., P. F. Pettibone & Co., W. F. Hall Printing Company and Poole Brothers (all of which are Illinois corporations); Franklin Hudson Publishing Co. (a Missouri corporation); Theodore L. DeVinne & Co., Publishers' Printing Company, I. H. Blanchard Co. (all of which are New York corporations); Springfield Printing & Binding Company, George H. Ellis & Co. (which are Massachusetts corporations); William Green (a resident of New York); E. Lawrence Fell, President; Wilson H. Lee, Vice-President; John Macintyre, Secretary; and Thomas E. Donnelley, Treasurer, as officers of the United Typothetae of America, a voluntary association, with its principal office in the City and State of New York, on behalf of themselves and the other members of said United Typothetae of America, *Complainants,*

vs.

George L. Berry, William L. Murphy, John G. Warrington, Peter J. Breen, Patrick J. McMullen, and all other officers and agents of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, and of the local and subordinate branches and unions thereof, *Defendants.*

Bill of Complaint.

This cause coming on to be heard on motion of

A. R. Barnes & Co., etc., et al., complainants herein, for a temporary order, restraining the defendants, their agents and confederates, and each of them, and all persons now or hereafter aiding or abetting, combining or confederating with them, or any of them, from further committing the unlawful acts charged in the Bill of Complaint filed in this cause, and it appearing to the Court from the allegations in the said bill and from affidavits filed in this cause that there is reason to believe that said defendants have been guilty of the acts set forth in said bill and affidavits, and have conspired and are conspiring as charged therein, and due notice of this motion having been given, and the defendants Berry and McMullen being represented in Court by counsel, and the Court being advised in the premises, it is therefore ordered that the said defendants, George L. Berry, William L. Murphy, John G. Warrington, Peter J. Breen, Patrick J. McMullen, and all other officers and agents of The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, and of its subordinate branches and local unions, their agents and confederates, and each of them, and all persons now or hereafter aiding or abetting, combining or confederating with them or any of them, or any of them, be and they are hereby restrained,

From violating the agreement and contract entered into between said Union and the United Typothetae of America (hereinafter called "Typothetae") January 8th, 1907, by demanding of and from the members of said Typothetae any modification or change in said contract whereby the "Eight-hour day" will be instituted and made effective before January 1st, 1909, or the "Closed shop" instituted and made effective in the business of the members of said Typothetae, or any of them, at any time;

From calling or instituting strikes or advising, aiding and assisting in the calling or institution of any strike against the business of members of said Typothetae, or any of them, for their refusal or the refusal of any of them to institute the "Eight-hour day" in their respective businesses prior to January 1st, 1909, or the "Closed shop" in their respective businesses at any time;

From instituting and maintaining, or encouraging the members or any member of said Union and its subordinate branches and locals to institute or maintain strikes against the business of any member of said Typothetae for refusal or failure on the part of such member to institute the "Eight-hour day" in said member's business prior to January 1st, 1909, or the "Closed shop" in said business at any time;

From in any manner interfering with, hindering, obstructing or stopping the business of the members of said Typothetae, or any of them, for failure or refusal on the part of any of them to institute or maintain the "Eight-hour day" in their respective business at any time prior to January 1st, 1909, or the "Closed shop" in their respective business at any time;

From arranging for or proceeding with a referendum vote by the subordinate branches or locals of said Union upon the subject of instituting or maintaining strikes against the businesses of the members of said Typothetae, or any of them, for the refusal or failure of said members or any of them to institute and maintain the "Eight-hour day" in their respective businesses prior to January 1st, 1909, or the "Closed shop" in their respective businesses at any time, and also from counting any such vote and from reporting, writing, telegraphing, or aiding or assisting in any matter or thing related to or connected with the taking, recording or acting upon such referendum vote described in the Constitution of said Union and in the Bill of Complaint filed herein;

From paying any strike benefits or money in instituting and maintaining and assisting to institute and maintain any strike, called or which may be called, against the businesses of the members of said Typothetae, or any of them, because of the

failure or refusal of said members, or any of them, to inaugurate and maintain in their respective businesses, or any of them, the "Eight-hour day" prior to January 1st, 1909, or the "Closed shop" at any time.

This order shall remain in full force and effect until October 12th, 1907, and until such time thereafter as the Court may hereafter direct, and in the meantime the *status quo* shall be strictly observed and maintained by said defendants and their agents as it existed to-day.

(Signed) A. C. T., J.

Entered October 8th, 1907.

SEEKING TRADE OF CALHOUN'S STRIKE-BREAKERS.

One of the most peculiar incidents of the strike of the Street Carmen was related at the last meeting of the union, when the pickets stationed at Powell and Jackson streets, reported that Schnibben & Mertens, saloon-keepers, located at 1269 Mason street, were making extraordinary efforts to secure the trade of Calhoun's strike-breakers. The other saloonmen in that neighborhood decline the patronage of the strike-breakers, but Schnibben & Mertens, it was reported, are so anxious for this questionable patronage that a member of the firm makes a practice of boarding the cars of the Powell and Jackson line and distributing free drink checks to the worthies who are operating the cars. "There's no accounting for tastes," 'twas said, but the action of these saloon-keepers certainly ranks as a freak of freaks.

MAHON ARRIVES.

Acting under instructions of the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees held a few weeks ago in New Orleans, W. D. Mahon, President of the organization, journeyed to this city to look into the street car strike with the object of making a report to the membership at large on the situation. Mr. Mahon, who has visited this city on several occasions, arrived here a few days ago. He says that the street carmen of the country are keenly interested in the local struggle and, through their representatives in the New Orleans convention, expressed a determination to render substantial financial assistance to their striking brothers of San Francisco as long as it shall be required. The assessment of \$1 a month per capita levied for that purpose, however, will not be available to the strikers for several weeks, and consequently the local unions should continue their contributions as heretofore.

Chief Horan, of the Chicago fire department, has issued orders forbidding the union men in the department from wearing their union buttons. The order was issued in accordance with instructions from Mayor Busse, who evidently has little use for trade unionists. Trade unions are fraternal bodies, and if prohibitory orders like the above obtain against their members, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Hibernians should be included. That is the logic of it.

The Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance has been sued for \$10,000 damages by a Cincinnati firm. The Jacob Freund Roffing Company of that city brings the suit, alleging that the union prevented them from earning customary profits. This proposed court seizure of the funds of the union forced British workingmen to independent political action. When will union men here follow suit?

Organized labor is often found fault with; surely it has its faults and shortcomings, the rank and file being composed of human beings. Yet its usefulness can not be denied; what would be the fate of the toiler without organization?

Strive not only to obtain the shorter workday for your own trade or calling, assist others in obtaining it; it will make it easier for you to maintain your own schedule of hours and wages.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at 10 Turk street on the 19th inst., and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 8:30 p. m. The Secretary being reported ill, Delegate Graham was requested to act as Secretary pro tem.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers of Blue Lake, Carpenters No. 423, Carpenters No. 1082, sending their regular monthly contributions and pledging their support to the League. From Bartenders' International League, advising of their withdrawal from the League, received and referred to the Organizing Committee. From various organizations and educational institutions throughout the country, requesting data and information on our question; received and all requests granted.

CREDENTIALS—From Teamsters' Union No. 216 for H. Craze and Wm. Rothers. From District Council of Carpenters for F. E. Maxwell, A. Benninger and Guy Lathrop.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

Office rent ending October 31st	\$40.00
T. McCarthy, salary	12.00
Jas. D. Graham, salary	15.00
A. E. Yoell, salary	35.00
Postage and postal cards	15.00
T. McCarthy, salary	12.00
Jas. D. Graham, salary	15.00
A. E. Yoell, salary	35.00
Postage	14.50
The Star Towel Company	2.00

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported that all routine business had been attended to and that 2000 of our pamphlets had been sent to organizations, civic and labor, throughout the East; also that all communications requesting information had been answered immediately upon receipt of the same.

COMMITTEES—Organization and Finance—Progress.

Publicity and Statistics—Reported having received information of the establishment of an Asiatic Exclusion League in Victoria, B. C., with a very large membership, among which is found the name of Mayor Morley. Also that a Branch League had been organized in Aberdeen, Washington, through the exertions of Mr. Wm. Gohl, of the Sailors' Union, and others. It was also learned that in several cities of the Northwest there is an active movement for the establishment of Ladies' Asiatic Exclusion Leagues.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—A motion of Delegate Gildea, made at the last general meeting, relative to the preparation of a petition to be signed by citizens and forwarded to Congress, was, after considerable discussion, referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics.

NEW BUSINESS—President Tveitmoe stated that he had received a telegram from F. C. Smith, Secretary of the Seattle Exclusion League, requesting that action relative to the holding of a convention in December be deferred, and the convention be held late in January or early in February. On motion of Delegate Summers—and after a lengthy discussion—it was unanimously agreed that better results would be obtained by deferring to the wishes of Seattle. Among the many reasons for postponing the date at which the convention should be held, it was stated that the meetings of the American Federation of Labor and the State Federations of Oregon and Washington near the date previously agreed upon would interfere very materially with obtaining such a representative gathering as is desired. The motion to postpone the convention at Seattle until the latter part of January or February was unanimously adopted.

An amendment to Section 2, Article II of the Constitution having been submitted at the last general meeting, it was suggested that it might be desirable at this time to ascertain if other changes be necessary, such as a change of name, etc. Delegate Graham, seconded by Delegate Carr, moved

that a committee of three be appointed to revise the constitution and report before the next general meeting of the League; adopted unanimously. The chair appointed as members of that committee, Delegates Summers, Pattison and Carr.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

In Typographical Topics last week mention was made of the progress of the eight-hour struggle in the East, attention being particularly directed to conditions in Kansas City, where the old nine-hour contract has recently expired. Since the last issue a circular letter has been issued to the membership by President Lynch further describing the situation, in part as follows:

"I am now in a position to report to the membership the result of the last great local struggle for the eight-hour day—that in Kansas City. Contracts in Kansas City expired on October 1st. Prior to this time all possible effort had been made to thoroughly organize Kansas City, an International organizer being in charge. When October 1st arrived we were in good shape, as the result shows. Reporting on the situation, Organizer Brady has this to say. 'You can safely say that we have been victorious in Kansas City, as five months ago there were nearly two hundred non-union printers in the city, and we had no contracts with any of the shops. We have gained several shops we never had before, two of them large and important ones. We never had any overtime rate other than single price, and we get all we asked for this time at the end of fifteen months. Will mail you corrected list of the union and non-union shops tomorrow, and it will be as near correct as it is possible to make it. I have given you the facts as regards the situation here, and I feel that we have won a big victory, and we have put those employers who have in the past and are now fighting us on their side of the fence, and are going to keep them there. We will continue the policy of paying no attention to the professional rats, and will also continue to make every effort to get into the union the remaining non-union printers that have been and are now located here.' President Anthony A. Duke, of Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80, joins with Organizer Brady in the assertion that a great victory has been achieved in Kansas City. President Duke says: 'Taken all in all, and I know you are as well acquainted with the Kansas City situation as any of its oldest members, I believe this to have been one of the most extraordinary episodes that ever happened in this locality.'"

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, has been seriously indisposed for several weeks. His condition is such that First Vice President John W. Hayes has been called from Philadelphia by the Executive Council to assume the duties of acting Secretary-Treasurer.

The result of the recent referendum vote of the members of No. 21 shows that all of the six propositions were carried in this jurisdiction. Only 478 ballots were cast, many members not taking advantage of the referendum. A summary of the vote follows: First proposition (news-writers), 391 yes, 61 no. Second proposition (secretary's bond), 425 yes, 46 no. Third proposition, (president's salary), 257 yes, 215 no. Third proposition (secretary's salary), 270 yes, 202 no. Fifth proposition (increase burial benefits), 439 yes, 35 no. Sixth proposition (old age pensions), 359 yes, 112 no.

R. E. E. Martin and bride, mention of whose marriage was made in Topics last week, have returned from their honeymoon and taken apartments at 188a Guerrero street. The happy couple have been made the recipients of numerous tokens of esteem from many friends, including an elegant glass set from the employees of H. C. Tibbitts and a handsome gold and glass clock

by the Owl Club, of which Mr. Martin is a member. Numerous other articles appropriate for household use and adornment have been presented by admiring friends.

Thomas E. Cossens, for several years employed on the *Mining and Scientific Press*, has recently departed for England, having been called to his boyhood home on account of the serious illness of his mother. Mr. Cossens has made many friends while a resident of San Francisco, and he departs with the best wishes of all.

Sam Bowman, the well-known job printer, is confined to his home, suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

AT THE THEATERS.

Empire.

The bill of entertainment at this popular playhouse commencing Monday next will include the Five Morton-Jewel Troupe, in novel club juggling act, the Buckeye Quartette of comedians and vocalists, Davis and Walker, an uncommonly good pair of comedy sketch artists, Al. Williams, heavyweight lifter and balancer, and the ever popular comedian Jas. F. Post and his beauty chorus. A new series of exceptionally good moving pictures and illustrated songs are also promised.

Wigwam.

The new bill at the Wigwam commencing Monday matinee promises excellent entertainment. It is headed by Al. Johnson, the minstrel whose act has delighted all those who saw him this week. The new people will include Hall and Colburn, Comedy Sketch Trio, Rusticana Trio of sweet singers, Annie Moore, the cowboy maid, and Lucretia's performing leopards and pumas. New illustrated songs and motion pictures will add to the other attractions.

Central.

Beginning Monday night Mr. Howell will present "The Cowboy and the Squaw," a play on the same order as "The Squaw Man," which has made a decided hit. This will enable the patrons of the Central to see at popular prices, a drama built on the same lines. The story is of the great love of an Indian girl for a cowboy hero. Time after time she saves his life, finally at the expense of her own, when she is killed by the villain as she prevents him from murdering the hero on the night of his marriage to his white sweetheart.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum program for the week beginning this Sunday matinee is both novel and interesting. It will be headed by Julia Herne, with the assistance of an excellent company, who will present the dainty comedietta, "Between the Acts." Miss Herne is a daughter of the late Jame Herne. The Sisters O'Meers, daring wire performers, Massias O'Connor, a wonderful legerdemain performer, Ione Mac Louth, a delightful vocalist, and Scott and Wilson, a famous team of comedy acrobats, will be the other new people. This week will positively be the last of Cliffe Berzac, Lillian Tyce, and of the charming and picturesque "Ye Colonial Septette." A European novelty in the way of Orpheum Motion Pictures is promised.

C. H. McConaghy has been selected as business agent for the three unions of electrical workers, recently consolidated.

Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, will give an all-night ball in the Auditorium to-morrow (Saturday) night.

The Barbers' Union Monday evening initiated four applicants and received ten petitions for membership.

THE SPY AND PAID CORRESPONDENT.

The spy or "paid informer" system, developed and highly praised by the officers of the National Founders' Association, affords an occasional glance of the methods fostered and upheld by those who have for several years sought by every means at their command to besmirch and ruin the character of our officers, disrupt our organization and mislead the foundrymen by giving their sanction to mis-statements, which oftentimes seem deliberate perversion of the truth, says the *Iron Molders' Journal*.

From time to time evidence is secured which clearly indicates the source from which some of the professed information contained in N. F. A. publications and circulars is derived. It is bought from those whose honor is for sale, who, like the prostitute, will sell that which is of greatest value, virtue and self-respect, for dollars and cents.

For some time past the *Review* has reproduced letters, professedly written by loyal members of the I. M. U. of N. A., containing reflections upon our officers, criticisms of our organization, and condemnation of our policy. With cunning simulation the *Review* has implied that these letters were representative of the sentiment of our membership.

There is proof positive that many of these letters have been written by spies and others in the employ of the N. F. A., and sufficient evidence has accumulated to warrant the belief that not one of those which have been reproduced could be put forward as genuine, unsolicited and undoctored.

To such questionable methods have officers of the N. F. A. resorted that an effort was set on foot in the early part of the year to secure the election of their spies as delegates to the convention, and they had boasted that they would have an official representative in Philadelphia during the sessions, to direct the work and efforts of their degenerate crew.

For reasons which need not be stated at this time, their plans were discovered, and as the result, their schemes were defeated.

From the mass of evidence secured, three letters written to a spy in our ranks by an employe of the N. F. A. are reproduced, and it may seem advisable to reproduce more of this correspondence by and by. The three in question read as follows:

(Destroy as soon as read.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12, 1907.

Enclosed herewith find money order covering salary as correspondent for the weeks ending Jan. 5 and 12.

I just received your very good report of the 7th; it was forwarded to me here. I note what you say about the discussion for convention this year. I do not apprehend there will be much pressure brought to bear on the membership at large to increase the dues to 35 cents per week; they should not be increased and do not need to be, if the expensive (useless) policy of the National officers were curbed somewhat. I think every thinking union molder should vote and insist on holding a convention, and they can very easily vote down the raise of dues question. The molders had a very large surplus fund not more than three years ago; it is all gone now and they have had heavy assessments since that time, most of which has been absorbed in useless struggle, and still over 100 open shops have been established. Do your best to have a convention and be one of the delegates, and the chances are that I will submit some data and information to you, and from which frame some resolutions which would be well for industrial peace, if adopted, and also some changes in the constitution, which you can present. Will talk this over in person, meantime do all you can in talking in favor of a convention in a nice quiet way, as that manner of espousing a cause is always the most effective. Yours, K. D-B.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1907.

Enclosed herewith find money order, Pacific Express Company, No. 861535, for \$25.00 salary as correspondent for the month of March. I trust you are doing all that you can to get yourself elected as one of the delegates to the coming convention, to be held in July. If I do not get to — before that time, hope to see you in Philadelphia.

I think it will be well for you to attend each meeting of your local in your city and write me about the proceedings, especially all discussion on the question of making any demands this spring,

and what they are, and if any are now before the Board at headquarters for sanction when it meets next week.

Hereafter I expect to be in Detroit more than heretofore, and can give matters more attention and write you more often; will make a trip which will take me West for about ten days, then expect to be in Detroit, and go over all correspondence and write, making suggestions, etc.

Trusting this will find yourself and — well, I remain, Yours truly, K. DuB.

SEATTLE, WASH., May 17, 1907.

Your communication of the 7th was forwarded to me here, and it pleased me much. I see that you landed as we wanted, and that you got the highest recognition. Congratulations.

I had hoped to get away from here last Monday, but have been detained, sizing up the situation on the coast. I will have an interesting story to tell you when next we meet, about affairs in this section; will see you at convention time, if not sooner. Am expecting advices daily to move either back East or down the coast for a few days and then home.

As soon as I land home will write you and send a double installment to make up for skipping at regular time. You appreciate that it is a long ways off to handle much money, and all my corps of correspondents had the same lapse, because I could not afford to carry so much money with me.

Give my regards to — and destroy this letter as soon as read. Yours, DuB.

SEATTLE, WASH., May 31, 1907.

Just received advices from headquarters which indicate that I will start back East tonight or tomorrow. I will send the amount of salary as correspondent to you as soon as I arrive at home. Was detained here two weeks longer than I expected. It is barely possible that I will get down your way before the middle of July, but if not, will correspond with you and arrange to see you quietly in Philadelphia while you are there. Thanking you in advance for your patience in the delay caused by my trip out here, and wishing you and — good health, I remain, Du-B.

Is it to be expected that the molders are to respect or have confidence in the honorable intentions of those who will consent to use such methods to secure their end?

There are, and always will be, points of difference—at times serious in their character—between the foundrymen who buy labor and the molders whose labor is for sale. There are today, and probably always will be, organizations of foundrymen and organizations of molders, national in their scope, who should endeavor to peacefully adjust them.

The questions when they arise should be taken up and discussed upon their merits. The faults, shortcomings or other inconsistencies of either side, or of both, should be brought to their attention. To resort to misrepresentation, to buy the prostituted opinion of an individual whose manhood is for sale, and then use this as an argument, or for the purpose of creating popular sentiment, can only breed distrust, contempt and antagonism. Hard pressed indeed must be the cause of those who are forced to use such tactics in the furtherance of their policy.

It is most important that peaceful relations should exist between the foundrymen and the molders, and no one should be allowed to mislead or engender suspicion or distrust by the use of the tactics referred to.

There are many vital problems which interest and affect both; there are many questions which have a direct bearing on their relationship and their welfare which have not been adjusted upon a permanent basis. To adequately discuss these, to inspire confidence, to prepare the way for a better and more permanent form of industrial peace, should be the ambition of those intrusted with responsible positions by their fellowmen.

A conservative estimate places the number of shoe factory workers out at St. Louis, Mo., at 25,000. Letters have been sent to the management of the eighteen manufactories announcing the demands of the strikers. The companies have decided not to accede to any demands made by the strikers.

WE WILL BUILD YOUR HOME

Cheaper than the cheapest, better than the best.



Four Room Cottages, \$450 upwards; Two Four-Room Flats, \$2000 upwards; Elegant Homes \$1000 and upwards, with best of plaster, plumbing, painting and concrete foundation, completed in three weeks, ready for housekeeping. Apartment Houses, Brick and Concrete Buildings for the burnt district. Money Loaned.

Our architects furnish plans free for our buildings, or bring your own.

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Large Stock-Popular Prices

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OPERATORS WANTED ON SHIRTS

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THE BIG
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1344-1354 Fillmore St.

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PARCELS POST.

The minute Postmaster General Meyer had expressed himself as seriously considering the feasibility of adding a parcels post to the postoffice service with a limit of 10 pounds weight on packages carried there was a rush of arguments from certain quarters to show why such a service would be impracticable in the United States, although every other country could use it, says an exchange. The central assertion on which the arguments depend was that distances were too great in the United States. It was claimed that with a uniform postage rate depending on weight alone the government would lose all the profitable short distance matter and be compelled to carry all the long distance matter at a loss, which the critics did not hesitate to estimate, in advance of any information as to the exact plan of the department, at a minimum of \$150,000,000 a year.

It may be or may not be the case that a thorough parcels post system would have to modify to some extent the method so successfully employed in European countries. But here are some facts as to what the government finds itself able to do to-day in the way of giving parcel service to and from foreign countries, which bear on the problem.

Packages may now be sent to most of the South and Central American countries, to Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium, and to Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Korea and many Chinese cities at the rate of 12 cents a pound. For the majority of these countries the maximum weight is 11 pounds, and to none is the permitted weight less than four pounds six ounces. The packages may be three feet six inches in length or six feet in length and girth combined.

This service is given, even though domestic parcels cannot exceed four pounds in weight and cost a cent an ounce or 16 cents a pound. At the cheaper foreign rate packages may be carried the full length of the United States and then to a foreign country.

And even more striking discrimination against domestic service is to be found in the case of matter classified as "commercial paper," including deeds, invoices, manuscript and so forth. This can be sent abroad at the rate of 1 cent for two ounces, while at home it costs full letter postage rates of 2 cents an ounce, just four times as much.

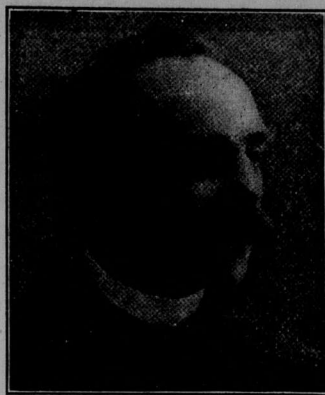
Apparently there would be no terrible danger of immediate ruin should the government try to experiment at home with the service it now can give to foreign countries.

FIVE MILLION CHILD DESERTERS.

More than twenty million children attended the public schools of the United States during the school year ending in June, 1907. From this vast army there will be at least five million deserters before the roll is called at the beginning of a new school year. Why do so many children leave the public schools before they have completed the elementary stages of curriculum? Chiefly, I believe, because the schools, generally speaking, do not offer enough of the kind of training which has an evident practical value. Dr. Kingsbury found in her inquiry into the relations of children to the industries for the special report on the subject issued by the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial and Technical Education, in 1906, that many parents, when their children reach the end of the compulsory school period, would gladly make great sacrifices to keep their children in school if they were able to see any direct practical advantage in further school training.

There is something decidedly wrong in a social system which permits large numbers of children to leave school and waste from two to four years of adolescence in unskilled labor for a wage so small that it can claim no consideration in comparison with the loss of opportunity that such children experience, not to speak of the physical, mental and moral damage that they may suffer.—Charles F. Warner, in the *October Charities and the Commons*.

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"The man that always was and is a staunch friend of Union labor."

"The man that employs none but Union clerks."

The ONLY shoe house in San Francisco displaying the Union store card—the only store recognized by both the Building Trades and Labor Council as a Union store.

Tell your fellow unionist about this. We want them all to know it. Union men should trade at a Union store that sells honest Union-stamped shoes at an honest price.

THE "CONSTRUCTOR" WORKING SHOE



\$2.00

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Made of the best grade of veal kip, double standard, screwed soles; a shoe that others charge \$3.00 for. Our price.....**\$2.00**

Tan Oil-Grain Waterproof Shoes 12 INCHES HIGH **\$4.00**



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An ideal shoe for the man who works outdoors. A guarantee for dry feet and a preventive of colds. The hand-sewed soles make them absolutely comfortable, and the finest of upper stock and oak-tanned soles assure a shoe of unsurpassing service. Our price**\$4.00**

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF UNION-STAMPED SHOES FOR WORK OR DRESS, PRICED FROM \$2.00 TO \$5.00, ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES

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UNION MEN Do You Know That
Very Few Tailors in
the City are Using This Label? It's a Fact.



Do you know that we were the first firm in the city to introduce that label and popularize it. That's a fact. Are you doing your duty in supporting that label? Call on us. Your suits will be better made and at prices no higher than the non-union firms.

KELLEHER & BROWNE The Irish Tailors
First Tailors in San Francisco to Adopt the Custom Tailors Union Label
11 TO 15 SEVENTH ST., Near Market St. Phone Market 3306

THE HAPPIEST OF ALL MEN THE TRADE UNIONIST.

BY H. B. MOYER.

Taken as a whole, the happiest class of men on the face of the earth are those comprising the mighty trade unions scattered broadcast throughout the breadth and length of this vast continent. And this is as it should be. What can be more honorable than earning one's bread by the sweat of one's brow? And what can give more real joy and honest, self-satisfaction than the knowledge that in earning one's bread one has given a fair day's labor and general satisfaction to the employer?

The trade unionist realizes his own worth, but he seldom overrates himself. He insists on receiving just recompense for his labor and exerts himself, out of respect for himself and his union and a sense of fairness toward his employer, to give forth the best that is in him.

The honest toiler is glad when the working day begins and happy when it is over. In every healthy being is a desire to do work of some nature, be it mental or manual, and the man who finds his natural bent and follows it can not but be happy. Healthful outdoor employment gives the workman an appetite which can not be attained by those who toil over a set of books in a dingy, stuffy and oftentimes illy ventilated and poorly lighted office. Hence a toiler who does not welcome meal time is out of the ordinary run of outdoor workmen.

The union mechanic knows that he is following his natural bent and can not become proficient unless he likes his chosen form of toil and feels happy while at work.

The union mechanic works but forty-eight hours a week on an average. He doesn't have to wear out body and mind by overtaxing his physical and mental capacities in practically working day and night to make a livelihood as does his non-union brother, and he is therefore in condition at all times to do his best work during the working hours of the week. The knowledge that he is able to do and does do his work in an efficient manner is alone enough to bring happiness and to make him content with himself and the world at large. When a man feels contented and likes himself he generally likes everybody else.

Your habitual grouch despises himself first and the world in general afterward, and there is always a cause for chronic grouches. Monetary causes are chiefly responsible for blues and kindred failings, and more often than not it is the man who has too much of the filthy lucre, but who fancies he has too little that is in the dumps. Then there is the workman who feels that he is lacking in one or more of the essential qualities which go to make up the successful, self-satisfied, and happy mechanic who is almost continually plunged in the deepest of deep dumps. If a man is inefficient he does not need to be told so; if he has an average amount of gray matter he realizes the fact fully, and it is the realization that causes unhappiness.

On the other side of the fence we have the capitalist who has become so entangled in his own money-making schemes that he is an unwilling, unhappy prisoner. It is a positive fact that many men like Rockefeller, Morgan and Harriman would have given all the ill-gotten wealth they possess to have made just enough to keep them comfortable the remainder of their lives and then stopped.

They were unhappy when poor, dissatisfied when fairly wealthy, greed superseded happiness when very rich, and now they are so filled with the desire for making gold that they haven't time to feel contented or happy.

Think of a man in this free and glorious country going about with a bodyguard for fear of being assassinated! That is John D. Rockefeller's predicament exactly. Hated by the poor whom he and his hirelings have mercilessly robbed and betrayed, despised by all who have in their beings an atom of fair-mindedness, and feared and hated by even his fellow business colleagues, the "wealthiest man

AMUSEMENTS

Empire Theatre

Cor. Sutter and Steiner Streets

San Francisco's Family Vaudeville Theater.

Week Commencing Monday, October 28, 1907.

Last week and tremendous success of San Francisco's favorite comedian JAMES F. POST & CO., including the famous Buty Korus; also advanced Vodevil including 5-The Morton-Jewel Troupe-5, advanced club juggling; Buckeye Quartette, comedians and vocalists; Davis and Walker, comedy sketch artists; Al Williams, heavyweight lifter and balancer.

Reserve Your Seats in Advance.

Telephone West 7140.

Admission—Evening 15c and 25c; daily Matinee, 10c and 20c.

Wigwam Theatre

MISSION STREET, near 21st

The Most Popular Vaudeville Theater in the West

ALWAYS CROWDED!

Week Commencing Monday, Oct. 28th.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

Second and last week of Al Johnson, the Minstrel Man; first appearance of Lucretia's Performing Leopards and Pumas; Hall & Colburn, comedy sketch trio; The Great Rusticana Trio; Annie Moore, the Cowboy Maid.

Other Big Acts Latest Motion Pictures
Prices, 10c, 20c and 30c.

Orpheum Ellis, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 27

MATINEE EVERY DAY

JULIE HERNE & CO., in her own playlet, "Between the Acts," O'MEERS SISTERS; SCOTT AND WILSON; MASSIAS O'CONNOR; IONE MAC LOUTH. Last week of CLIFFE BERZAC and the original, "MAUD;" LILLIAN TYCE; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES and last week of "YE COLONIAL SEXTETTE."

Prices—Evenings 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00. Matinees (Except Sundays and Holidays) 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE WEST 6000.

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Eighth and Market. Phone Market 777.

ERNEST E. HOWELL, - - Proprietor and Manager.

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Matinees Wednesday and Sunday

THIS WEEK

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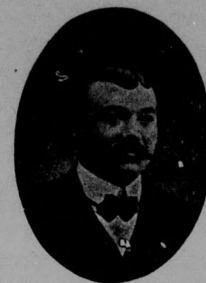
Prices—15c, 25c and 50c

NEXT WEEK

"The Cowboy and the Squaw"

SATURDAY EVENING POST IS UNFAIR
DON'T BUY IT! DON'T READ IT!

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and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR



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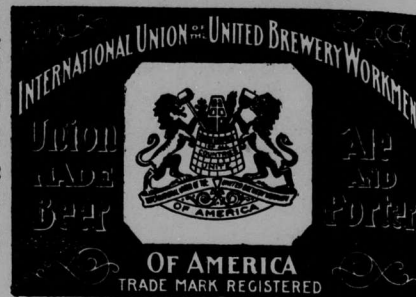
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Newman's

BUY NOW PAY LATER

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Our Credit Plan is the Best in San Francisco

CREDIT WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Every one is talking about it and hundreds are using it. The credit burden rests on us not on you—We'll prepare as cosy a home as you want on the very day you want it, and take our pay in small sums.

Come and test us and the merits of our remarkable credit system.

2200 to 2212
MISSION STREET

in the world" must, indeed, be a miserable unhappy creature. This man of untold wealth is afraid to sit by an uncurtained window in a train, keeps the location of his sleeping apartments a secret, and wears a wig as a means of disguise, and yet he is envied by many of those who are privileged to toil and make an honest living!

Of course, Rockefeller has been a target for those who write for decades and it may be unfair to select him as an example of the unhappy rich man, but no more convincing subject could be found anywhere.

Morgan is another striking example of the successful unhappy business man, who first worried because he had so little (?), later fretted because he had so much he didn't know what to do with it, and is now worrying his head off trying to formulate a scheme to get the world's wealth in one grand swoop.

An English writer in describing this typical American financier, says: "A hideous face, features contorted with greed, forehead corrugated with worry-furrows, eyes bulging out as if to hypnotize the passerby."

The small shop-keeper is worrying about outstanding debts and incoming bills while the man who conducts a larger establishment is constantly puzzling his brains in an effort to further enlarge the place and increase his earnings. The little fellow is in a constant state of agitation lest he be gobbled up by the trusts and the latter are fretting for fear something "good" slips by them unnoticed. The same applies to the contractors. One is worrying about the laxity of his material in arriving, another is in a constant state of fretting about his contract, price, which he fancies may have been "a trifle low," and so it goes from top to bottom and vice versa.

Meanwhile the honest, conscientious union mechanic is contentedly making his way over the calm sea of happiness. All he asks is an opportunity of working for himself and family at fair wages and like hours; he asks no odds, and gives none. The man who lives from hand to mouth is twice cursed. He is obliged to worry until the mouthful he has just partaken of is paid for, and then to figure out where the next one is coming from. Non-union mechanics take for truth (because they have to) the statement of the employer that a workingman requires but enough to get along on at the moment.

There is always a future and oftentimes a rainy one ahead of everybody—rich and poor alike—and he who is able to and does provide for that time can but be happy, now—and then.

The labor unions alone have made it possible for the worker to carry a bank book and to lay away a little nest egg for stormy days to come, and there are none who appreciate this fact besides those who go to make up the uplifting, ameliorating labor organizations.

Then with the blessings mentioned and innumerable others added why should not the steadfast union mechanic be the happiest of all happy beings? And he is.

The Great Northern officials at Seattle, Wash., have announced that the Hill system has granted an increase in wages and time allowances amounting to approximately \$12 a month. The day's work of telegraph operators in the relay system is reduced from nine to eight hours a day, and Sunday overtime is raised from 40 to 50 cents an hour. A number of other concessions are given the men.

Prison labor will construct good roads in Illinois if the plans of the Supervisors, County Commissioners and County Clerks are carried out.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, announces in the United Mine Workers' Journal that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Illness is believed to be the cause of Mitchell's withdrawal.

Demand union-label goods.

Charles M. Schwab Says He Believes in San Francisco

as the main port on the Pacific Coast and the depot through which the rapidly growing commerce between Asia and America must pass.

He says: "I congratulate you on the splendid work you have done in rehabilitation. I believe San Francisco has a great future. San Francisco is the commercial metropolis of this Coast, as New York is of the Atlantic Coast, and with trade gradually but surely shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific, she is bound to become one of the greatest commercial centers of the world."

Mr. Schwab rose with unparalleled speed from the lowest to the highest position in the world of Steel, he knows whereof he speaks.

There is only one way in which you can share in the future prosperity of San Francisco. BUY A HOME, then when values in land are advancing YOU will be in on the increase. In the meantime you will have a comfortable HOME within thirty-six minutes of your business where the improvements are already made at the other fellow's expense. The place to buy this home is

Crocker Tract

There are 60-foot streets with stone foundations, macadamized—

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THE PRICES AND TERMS are such as to give every industrious man the opportunity of owning a home here without working any hardship upon him whatsoever. \$50 down, \$10 a month gives you immediate possession. Buy a lot, build a home—pay for it all in the rent you save. For further information send the following coupon to

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WRIGHT HARDWARE COMPANY

TOOLS ALL KINDS 77 THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE OLD LOCATION

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke' 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Duveneck Hall, 24th and Church.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Sec'y., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1834 Ellis.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Sec'y., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Malters—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 566 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 303 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

Will J. French, Sec'y.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1275 Market, St. George's Hall.

Mrs. Wigwag—How is your husband, Aunt Mandy? Aunt Mandy—Porely, ma'am. He was gittin' along all right, but now de doctah done say he got de convalescence.—*Philadelphia Record*.

"Of course," said the earl, "everybody will say that you married me for my title." "Well," replied the beautiful heiress, "what do we care? I get it, don't I?"—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

Mother (to future son-in-law)—I may tell you that though my daughter is well educated, she can not cook." Future Son-in-Law—That doesn't matter.

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For a refund of carfare present this coupon to any of our representatives at

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We have the LOCATION.

Our Terms.—Lots \$225.00 up. \$5.00 a month. \$25.00 deposit. No interest. No taxes. Free improvements. Immediate possession. Free Insurance. Allowance made for sickness or loss of employment.

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15 minutes. 5c fare.

To reach Huntington Park, take San Mateo car at Fifth and Market Streets, out Mission every 10 minutes. Don't get off until you reach Huntington Place.

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Union Made Pants \$2 to \$5

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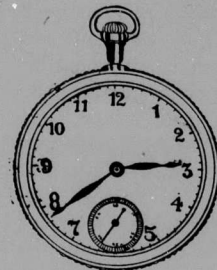
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CLARION



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BRUNT CO.

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OPP. U. S. MINT

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (32) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & Meccready, 513½ Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (3) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 525 Washington.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (38) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (47) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (48) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (80) Pacific Printing and Engraving Co., Market, at Franklin.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.

- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (112) Wolf, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumbler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (31) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 (41) McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

He—How can Mrs. Smythe afford to keep three servants? She—My dear, she plays bridge with them every Monday and they owe her money.—*London Opinion.*

"I'll make you sorry you ever quarreled with me!" "What will you do? Go home to your mother, I suppose?" "No. I'll bring mother here!"—*Sketchy Bits.*

"Woman is considered the weaker vessel," she remarked, "and yet—" "Well?" he queried, as she hesitated. "And yet," she continued, "man is the oftener broke."—*Truth.*

Watch—Eight bells, and all's well. Mrs. Pohunk (feebly)—I guess, Josiah, he hasn't looked on this side of the boat lately, or he'd know better.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Smoke union-label cigars and tobacco.

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This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals—for instance, man and wife, either of whom may draw checks against the account.
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Uptown Branch.....1740 Fillmore, near Sutter
Potrero Branch.....Kentucky and 19th Streets



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132 Van Ness Ave., near Hayes



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Those who begin to collect PRAGER CASH STAMPS now, will find the burden of Christmas purchasing much relieved—in fact, it will be the means of getting many of your holiday gifts absolutely free.

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Such worthy presents as CLOCKS, PICTURES, ART GOODS, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, LEATHER GOODS, TOYS, GLOVES, PARASOLS, PERFUMES, FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY and MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL may be secured without cost through the medium of Prager's Cash Stamps.

Remember, they cost you nothing—they are simply an inducement for the concentration of your purchasing here.

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Is the largest in the United States and pays 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, on term deposits, 4 per cent on ordinary deposits, and from 5 to 6 per cent on monthly savings.

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42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO. Undertakers

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.



**SAVE MONEY
BUY DIRECT
BE YOUR OWN AGENT**

We will allow 10 per cent commission to any person who will bring in this ad. and buy a

NEW DOMESTIC DURING THIS MONTH

ALL MAKES of machines at VERY LOW PRICES.
CHEAP DROP HEAD MACHINES from \$16.50 to \$22.50.

J. W. EVANS, AGENT

Domestic Sewing Machine Co. 1658 O'Farrell, near Fillmore

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See Dumbarton at once.

Call at our office to-day.

Be our guest—next Sunday.

741 lots sold Sunday, September 29th.

Only 36 minutes away.

Jump in quick—Dumbarton won't last long.

\$125.00 up, \$10.00 down, \$1.00 a week; no interest; no taxes.

Where the Southern Pacific has purchased vast yard room—56 acres.

The greatest opportunity ever offered.

A future industrial center.

Bring, send or mail this ad. to our office for free railroad tickets and full particulars.

American Real Estate Company

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The Sort of Suits Men Appreciate**MADE-TO-YOUR-MEASURE****\$13.50 to \$35.00**

We will build you a suit to your order that we positively guarantee you cannot duplicate unless you pay a great deal more for it than we charge you

With the largest selection of woollens on the Coast for your choosing—with an organization of clever tailor men that conform to all requirements that we have always maintained and with the absolute determination to have every suit as perfect as human ingenuity can produce it—it is but for you to choose the pattern you like, leave the rest to us to satisfy you or cheerfully refund you your money unless we do.

It is under these conditions that we ask you to place your order with us, allowing you to take no chances whatsoever and backing up our guarantee to give you absolutely the best value on the Pacific Coast, the latest and prettiest styles and dependable workmanship—in short, a suit full of character and individuality that will prove its worth in its wear.

S. N. WOOD & Co.

Uptown Store
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